

## U. S. AGAIN DEMANDS AUSTRIA'S DISAVOWAL OF ANCONA SINKING

Note Ready for Cable Asserts Diplomatic Relations Must be Broken Off Unless Act of Sub Commander Is Denied.

### DEMAND WITHOUT TIME LIMIT

Franz-Josef's Retreat from Truculent Attitude Can Alone Prevent Break—Drastic Draft Approved by President Wilson Before Leaving on Honeymoon.

The second Ancona note was signed by Secretary of State Lansing last night. State Department experts immediately began coding it for transmission to Vienna. It was to be put on the wires as soon as the coding is completed, which would have been late last night or early this morning. High officials of the government announced that it was "the strongest note" sent by this government to a foreign power since the war began.

Stripped of diplomatic verbiage, the note reiterates the peremptory demands previously made, and flatly notifies the Austro-Hungarian government that unless the Ancona attack is disavowed diplomatic relations cannot be continued.

In only one particular does the note fall short of an ultimatum. No time limit is fixed in which the demands must be met.

Only a change in front by Austria, a retreat from what officials characterize as a "truculent attitude," an expression of willingness to admit the illegality of the Ancona attack and discuss reparation, can avert a break, officials declare.

#### Wilson Approves Note.

Secretary of State Lansing, after working well into Friday night, submitted a draft of the second Ancona note to President Wilson yesterday morning. It was announced at that time at the White House that Secretary Lansing would confer with the President during the day. Later Secretary Lansing said he did not expect to see the President. He indicated that he had given the last word in the draft prepared and would not change it unless the President ordered modifications. When the President left on his honeymoon without discussing the note with Mr. Lansing it was considered certain that the drastic draft of the note had been approved.

From authoritative State Department sources it was learned that the note as drafted by Mr. Lansing demands: Disavowal of the Ancona attack, reparation for the American lives, and punishment of the submarine commander.

#### Rejects Austria's Proposals.

There were the original demands made in the first note. To this is added the clause that may or may not be an ultimatum, depending on Austria's future course. It says in substance that: "The imperial and royal government of Austria-Hungary cannot expect the United States to continue its present friendly diplomatic relations with that country unless it accepts the principles governing submarine warfare as agreed to by the United States and Germany."

From the same sources it was definitely learned that the United States, in its second note, flatly rejects all proposals made in the Austro-Hungarian reply looking to discussion of law or facts.

The United States it is understood, will not submit further evidence in substantiation of its charge that the Ancona sinking was an act of wanton slaughter.

Secretary Lansing definitely announced that the United States rested its case on the evidence submitted by the Austrian admiralty itself. The corroborative evidence of the officers of the Ancona and the survivors of the disaster was not necessary, in the official view, to establish this government's charges that the sinking of the Ancona was an act of brutality contrary both to the laws of nations and the laws of humanity.

#### Admit Torpedoing Ancona.

To emphasize this stand, the State Department made public the text of the Austrian admiralty's official statement admitting the Ancona attack. At the same time the first note was given out by the department. The language in the admiralty statement, which officials present as complete admission by Austria-Hungary of an illegal act, is contained in the following paragraph:

"The submarine pursued the steamer and continued firing. The steamer stopped only when hit several times. The submarine allowed six minutes to abandon the steamer, where panic reigned, but only a small number of boats were lowered, occupied principally by the crew. A great number of boats, probably sufficient to save all passengers, remained unoccupied. After 50 minutes the submarine, in the presence of other approaching steamers, submerged and torpedoed the Ancona, which sank after a further 45 minutes."

#### Santa Claus, Morgan & Co.

New York, Dec. 18.—J. P. Morgan & Co. today announced that they will give all employees a year's salary as a Christmas gift.

#### Big Cotton Fire in Egypt.

Alexandria, Egypt, Dec. 18.—Cotton to the value of \$300,000 was destroyed by fire here today.

Christmas Holiday Fares—Baltimore and Ohio—Greatly reduced fares to Southwestern States on specified dates, December 17 to 25, valid for return until January 10. Consult agents for full particulars.—Adv.

## GREEK PROMISE TO KEEP ALOOF

Allied Commander Receives Formal Notice from Col. Pallis.

### HELLENIC TERRITORY TO BE HELD AS STRICTLY NEUTRAL.

Greeks Will Retire and Leave Field Clear to Belligerents with no Favor, Is Report.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald. London, Dec. 18.—Greece will refrain from all interference and maintain a policy of the strictest neutrality if the allies are attacked on Greek territory, says a Reuter Saloniki dispatch. Gen. Serrail, commander of the Anglo-French forces, received formal notification to this effect today, the dispatch says.

Col. Pallis, official representative of the Greek war office at Saloniki, transmitted the following notice to Gen. Serrail:

"In the event that the allies are followed by their enemies onto Greek soil, the Greek army has orders to retire, in order to leave the field clear to the belligerents."

Protest to the Allies. It is reported from Athens that Greece has issued a strong protest to the allied powers against the fortification of Saloniki by Anglo-French troops. The protest was made following a visit by the German minister to Premier Skouloudis.

The minister is said to have warned the Greek government that the central empire would consider themselves bound to take action, as the fortification of Saloniki as a base menaced the Teuton position in the Balkans.

Greece, meanwhile, is putting no obstacles in the way of complete use by the allies of the railways from Saloniki to the frontier.

All reports indicate that the Bulgarians will take no part in the expected invasion of Greece, but that the movement will be undertaken by Austro-German troops, although a Turkish army may be called in. Saloniki dispatches state that Turkish forces are reported enroute to the Greek border. As the Turks are as little loved in Greece as the Bulgarians, however, it is believed in military circles here that the expedition against Saloniki will be composed entirely of Teutonic troops.

#### CANAL CHANNEL OPENED.

Engineers Uncertain How Soon the Panama Waterway Can Be Used. Panama, Dec. 18.—For the first time since the canal was closed in September a channel was opened today through the slide at the Gaillard cut.

The channel is only a small affair at present, too shallow to admit the passage even of tug employed in the work of the canal. At the present rate of excavation, it was learned from reliable sources, canal tugs and dredges are expected to be able to pass freely through the slide region by January 1.

#### Evelyn to Fight Divorce.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 18.—Evelyn Nesbit Thaw will make a vigorous fight against the divorce which Harry K. Thaw is seeking to obtain from her. Although she has declared at different times that she would not contest the action, recent events have caused her to alter her intentions, and she has retained Willis P. McCook to attack the validity of her husband's suit.

## The President of the United States and His Bride



THE BRIDE.

Born October 14, 1872, in Wytheville, Va. Is direct descendant of the Indian princess Pocahontas. Has eight brothers and sisters. Still retains the good looks for which she was famous in her youth. Is charming, tactful and intelligent. Has devoted herself to charity rather than society conquests. Conducts her late husband's jewelry store and brings a "dot" of \$300,000 to the President. Likes baseball, golf, automobiles, good books and music. Dresses Well.



THE BRIDEGROOM.

Born December 28, 1856, in Staunton, Va. Passed his childhood and youth mostly in Georgia and South Carolina. Educated in public schools, Davidson College, Princeton University, University of Virginia and Johns Hopkins University. Married Helen Louise Axson, of Savannah, June 24, 1885. Taught history and economics at Bryn Mawr, Wesleyan and Princeton. Elected governor of New Jersey. Elected president of the United States in 1912.

## VILLA LEAVES; WARFARE ENDS

Mexican General Quits Country for United States or Cuban Soil.

### IF CARRANZA IS NOT SET ASIDE, WILL RETURN AGAIN

Chieftain Believes Departure Will Hasten Downfall of Ruler—May Enter Lecture Field.

Special to The Washington Herald. El Paso, Tex., Dec. 18.—Gen. Francisco Villa is fleeing Mexico. His revolution is ended. The warfare which has torn Mexico apart for more than three years is over.

Gen. Villa is on his way to the border. He will cross into the United States and has announced his intention of taking up a residence in the United States or Cuba. Gen. Villa tonight, in a signed statement, gave his reasons for discontinuing the revolution. The statement follows:

BY FRANCISCO VILLA. Recently, at my own suggestion, all my chiefs and advisers, whom I love, met in consultation. I told them to do what they pleased and make any changes in the government party which they deemed necessary. I made a speech at the meeting, pointing out our needs, and suggested that if they thought it best, they could get a new leader for the cause which I have represented so long. Then I retired.

The next morning, with tears in their eyes, they informed me that it was their opinion that I should withdraw from active service on the Mexican field of war and turn my command over to anyone I wished who should keep up the great fight which is being made against the Carranzistas and all other enemies of Mexico.

#### To Wait Country's Call.

Realizing that for the present it will strengthen my party if I leave Mexico and will give the supporters of my cause a better chance to whip the bewhiskered Carranza, I have concluded to leave my beloved country for a certain length of time and take up a temporary residence in either California or Havana, Cuba. In one of these places I will remain until my country calls me.

I wish to make this statement, however: If the leaders who remain in charge of my party don't succeed in eliminating Venustiano Carranza, I, Francisco Villa, will return once again to these borders to lead all honorable Mexicans in a battle for their rights. Nothing will stop me. I am resigning now because I believe it will quicken Carranza's downfall. But if this remedy does not cure Mexico of Carranzism, I will return. Carranza can never be. Many times I have been offered positions in your country to lecture. It is possible that I may accept one of these now, so as to earn my living. Is it not so that great men, like your Senator Bryan have done the same?

## TAP PLOTTERS' MONEY SOURCE

Six Arrested in Probe of Plan to Destroy Welland Canal.

### NEW YORK POLICE OFFICER HELD AS AGENT OF GERMANS

Combined Bail \$105,000—Thirty Arrests Expected—1,000 Secret Service Men on Case.

Special to The Washington Herald. New York, Dec. 18.—The central source from which flowed fabulous sums of money employed in the most gigantic bomb and arson plot in the history of America was tapped today by Federal and city authorities.

At nightfall this was the situation: Six men had been brought into the investigation of the alleged plot to destroy the Welland Canal or into correlative phases of the canal plot probe. Three of these are actual prisoners under combined bail of \$105,000. Two are under detention. One—a police officer bearing the shield of the city of New York—has been suspended from duty.

Detailed confessions, supported by commandeered documents, have been obtained from two of the six men. There were predictions that from thirty to thirty-five arrests will be made. Americans of prominence are involved in the plot.

These men are not so-called German-Americans, but are men who have entered the pro-German conspiracies from motives other than patriotic. The disclosures that follow will be tremendous.

The six men mentioned above are: Paul Koenig, said to be "working director" of the German secret service in this country, released today in \$50,000 bail on a charge of initiating a "military enterprise" to blow up the Welland Canal. Richard Emil Leyendecker, released today under \$50,000 bail, on the same charge as Koenig.

#### 1,000 Agents at Work.

Frederick Schindler, clerk in the foreign department of the National City Bank, committed to the Toms in default of \$25,000 bail.

Otto F. Mottola, member of the warrant squad of the New York detective bureau, suspended from duty by Police Commissioner Woods after charges that he was an agent of Koenig.

Frederick Metzler, of Jersey City, secretary to Koenig, under technical arrest. George Fuchs, former employee of Koenig, held as material witness. Fuchs and Metzler are the "Paul Zebe" and "C. L. Wetling" of the present case. Both are said to have made a clean breast of their acquaintance with Koenig and the German secret service organization.

The amazing mass of material is being rapidly sifted. More than 1,000 special and regularly deputized agents of the Department of Justice and United States Secret Service are at work throughout the country.

## Weather Weeps and Smiles On President's Wedding Day

Downpour of Rain Is Succeeded by Bright Skies and Sharp Wind Makes Air Clear as Crystal—Mr. Wilson Busy Every Minute.

President Wilson, who has confessed frankly to a superstitious regard for the lucky number thirteen, was overjoyed yesterday when the storm which threatened to be a bad omen for his wedding was blown from the skies by a north-westerly wind.

The day opened with a frown. There was an early down-pour of rain and the skies were as dark as dark could be. By noon, however, the rain had ceased and a brisk cold wind had made the atmosphere clear as crystal. The President, who was out in the rain during the morning, did not fail to remark joyously to his intimates upon the atmospheric change.

The President gave over practically all of the day to business. It was impossible for him to spend any considerable time in pleasurable anticipations of the joys about to be his, for there were many official problems of more or less importance pressing before it would be practicable for him to turn the reins of the government over to other hands.

Attends Granddaughter's Christening. The day's schedule included his attendance upon the christening of his granddaughter, little Ellen Wilson McAdoo, which occurred at the White House, action upon a number of pardons and petitions for executive orders, and most momentous of all, the consideration of the draft of the note in which the government of the United States last night informed the government of Austria that this nation must insist upon its demands for redress for the Ancona outrage.

The President made an early start, arising shortly after 7:30 o'clock. He breakfasted with members of his family in the Blue Room at the White House at 8:45. A few minutes was spent in intimate conversation with the White House group after breakfast and at 9:30 the President drove through the down-pour of rain to the residence of the bride-elect. Presumably the visit was made for the decision of the various little problems which had arisen overnight in connection with the guest list and other details of the ceremony.

Confers with Secretary. At 11:30 o'clock the President called for Secretary Tamm for a brief conference. One of the important decisions reached at this conference was that the newspaper correspondents at the White House should be informed of the place selected for the President's honeymoon, as well as the hour of his prospective departure. The President had wished to avoid being accompanied by the newspaper men on his honeymoon, but finally realized the inadvisability of having the country entirely out of touch with his actions and his whereabouts. The decision to give out the hour of the bride party's departure was made in order to avoid the disagreeable experience of being trailed by newspaper representatives.

#### One-day Chronology of a Nuptial Event

Telling Minutely How President Wilson and Mrs. Galt Spent the Hours Immediately Preceding the Ceremony That Made Them Man and Wife.

##### THE BRIDEGROOM'S DAY.

Arose at 7:50 a. m.  
Breakfasted at 8:45.  
Makes automobile trip in house-pour of rain at 9:30 to house of fiancée.  
Goes to bank and gets money for trip, 10 a. m.  
Returned to White House 11 a. m.  
Called Secretary Tamm at 11:30 and cleared his desk of important mail and papers of state.  
Attended christening of granddaughter, Ellen Wilson McAdoo, 12 m.  
Luncheon, 1:15 p. m.  
Devoted an hour to memorandum of Secretary of State Lansing on this government's reply to last Austrian note, 2 to 3 p. m.  
Returned to White House 6 p. m.  
Slipped away for automobile ride with Mrs. Galt, 4:30 to 5:30 p. m.  
Dined with family 7 p. m.  
Stirred to dress 7:30 p. m.  
Returned to White House 8:15 p. m.  
Started for Mrs. Galt's home, 8:20.  
Married to Mrs. Galt 8:30 p. m.

##### THE BRIDE'S DAY.

7:30 a. m., arose.  
8 p. m., talked with President over private wire.  
8:19 a. m., breakfasted with mother and sisters.  
8:45 to 9, reads mail.  
9:30, received a call from President Wilson.  
10 a. m., modistes and milliners.  
11 a. m., inspected decorations.  
11:30, received calls from members of her family in town.  
12 m., dictated answers to notes of congratulation and writes thanks for wedding gifts.  
1 p. m., luncheon.  
1:30 p. m., resting.  
4 p. m., goes for automobile ride with President.  
6 p. m., returns to home.  
6:30 p. m., dinner.  
7:20 p. m., starts to dress.  
8:20 p. m., married to President Wilson.  
8:45 p. m., out's bride's cake.

## MR. WILSON AND MRS. GALT 'VERY QUIETLY' MARRIED AT HOME OF THE BRIDE

No Music, but a Lot of Flowers as President of the United States Leads New Wife to the Altar.

### HONEYMOON AT HOT SPRINGS

Fewer Than Thirty Guests Present as the Rev. Dr. Smith Reads Impressive Episcopal Service—Bridegroom Gallantly Kisses the Bride and They Motor Away to Catch Train at Alexandria.

#### The Episcopal Marriage Ceremony

"Woodrow, wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife, to live together after God's ordinance in the holy estate of matrimony; wilt thou love her, comfort her, honor and keep her, in sickness and in health; and, forsaking all others, keep thee only unto her so long as ye both shall live?"

"I will."

"Edith, wilt thou have this man to be thy wedded husband, to live together after God's ordinance in the holy estate of matrimony? Wilt thou obey him and serve him, love, honor and keep him, in sickness, and in health; and, forsaking all others, keep thee only unto him, so long as ye both shall live?"

To this question the simple answer, "I will," was made.

Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, and Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt were married last night at the home of the latter, 1308 Twentieth street northwest. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Herbert Scott Smith, rector of St. Margaret's Episcopal Church, assisted by Rev. James H. Taylor, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church.

As the last words of the ceremony were pronounced the President and his wife turned toward each other and the President kissed Mrs. Bolling, the bride's mother, then embraced and kissed her. The guests then took possession of the bride and bridegroom and several of the family and friends kissed the former.

After a day of fluctuating lights and shades and a wedding morning that broke in wild storm, the sun shone out and made possible the prediction "that happy would be the bride that the sun shone on."

The guests who witnessed the ceremony numbered less than thirty, and when congratulations were over and a light wedding supper had been served, the President and his bride motored to Alexandria, Va., where, at 11:45, they boarded the special car Superb. This car, with another set aside for newspaper correspondents and Secret Service men, is running as the second section of train No. 3 over the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for Hot Springs, Va.

#### HONEYMOON TRIP LIMITED BY WORLD EVENTS.

Plans for a more extended wedding journey were abandoned almost at the last hour because of the possibility of a break in diplomatic relations between the United States and Austria over the Ancona note.

The President's itinerary will bring him and the new first lady of the land to the White House on January 3. Mrs. Wilson's first public function will be the pan-American reception on January 7.

Promptly at 8:30 o'clock, Dr. Smith began the reading of the Episcopal marriage ceremony. There was no deviation from the ritual and Mrs. Galt in a clear voice promised to "love, honor and obey."

The ring used in the ceremony was made from a nugget of virgin gold presented to the President two months ago by a delegation of school children from San Francisco.

Extraordinary police and secret precautions were taken to handle the crowd and prevent any mishap. For a block about the Galt residence in Twentieth street, a corda of police was stationed to stop any who sought to break through the lines without a pass.

Despite the inclement weather which, while clear, was cold, with a sharp penetrating wind, hundreds of men, women and children gathered as near as they could get. They watched eagerly for the arrival of the guests and of the bridegroom, who, being President of the United States, could not come to his own wedding as quietly as a private citizen might.

#### BRIDEGROOM IS PROMPTLY ON TIME.

Shortly before 8:30 a thrill ran through the crowd as a White House motor car going at top speed rounded the corner of New Hampshire avenue followed by several cars filled with Secret Service men.

It contained President Wilson, accompanied only by Dr. Cary T. Grayson, U. S. N., his personal physician. The President, wearing his most genial expression and a black coat over his evening clothes, alighted from the car when it reached the Galt residence and hurried inside.

The President's daughters and sons-in-law, Mrs. Galt's mother and sister, the President's brother and the rest of the two families had gathered in the orchid and American beauty decorated drawing room. As the cathedral chimes in the hall clock struck the half hour, the eyes of the guests turned simultaneously to the stairway.

President Wilson, rather pale, but smiling slightly, had ascended the stairs and Mrs. Galt appeared at the upper landing.

The President, with a bow offered his arm to Mrs. Galt and without fanfare of trumpets, and in fact without any music at all, but in utter silence, led his bride-to-be down the American beauty decked stairway to the bower of palms and white heather, American beauties and orchids in the drawing room.

There the officiating clergyman, garbed in the priestly robes of his church, and his assistant, in the severe black gown of the Presbyterian faith, awaited them.

As Dr. Smith opened his prayer-book and began the charge to those about to be married, Mrs. William E. Bolling, mother of the bride and her sisters and brothers and the President's daughters took their stations closer to the bridal pair.

It was noticed that in the ceremony the President said, "I, Woodrow," etc., while Mrs. Galt responded, "I, Edith," etc. The Thomas